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The Economical Use of Water.

Water is king in Arizona. Without it we can do nothing, even the earth is valueless; with it the deserts of Arizona bud and blossom in beauty. Its economical management then becomes a matter of the very first importance. If by understanding its proper distribution one inch of water can be made to do where two are now barely sufficient, it behooves those in authority to be up and doing. To use water and not waste it is a science that daily clamors for recognition and which sooner or later must for the well being of the arid regions, be recognized and better understood. Water is golden and we can no more afford to waste it than our money, and yet it is being done with unfeeling regularity. Demonstrations to this end are daily occurrences on the Santa Cruz, where the demand for the benign blessing is great and the supply limited.

Heretofore the belief had been general that the Chinese gardeners in the valley were appropriating more water than was legitimately due for the acreage under cultivation, and complaints were repeatedly lodged against them. Their fields were always green where others are bare. This called for investigation, and Mr. Billman, who has charge of the Indian school farm in the valley and who was elected "Juez de Agua" some months since, began a systematic measurement of the supply, demand and distribution. To his great surprise he discovered that the Chinese gardeners, again whom so much complaint was made, were using less than half the water per acre for their gardens than was being used for ordinary ranching. Thus for the month of March, Wing Mow, who gardens about 21 1/4 acres, used the water 28 hours; Wing Wo 22 acres of garden under cultivation, used the water 24 hrs. On the other hand for the same time, Hon. M. G. Samaniego, who farms to alfalfa and barley 29 acres was given 72 hours of water; Leandro Sais 13 1/2 acres, 25 hours; Sisters of St. Joseph 30 acres, 79 hours. These names and figures are given merely as an average illustration in the manner in which water is used. In no one instance was more water given than was required by the land. In fact, that of the sisters was not sufficiently irrigated, and water from the Allison canal was taken to complete the work. But whence the difference? From the figures given it is evident that the Chinese outclass Americans and Mexicans in the economical use of water. Their land is in proper shape to receive the water when it is turned on and the most is made of it. Not a drop is wasted. For crops that require twice or three as much water as that used in the cultivation of alfalfa and barley, one half to one third is used. These are facts that cannot be controverted, and we commend them to the attention not only of irrigators, but to all thinking men.—Citizen.

Within the past few months six states have taken adverse action on the woman's suffrage question—Massachusetts, New York, New Hampshire, Kansas, South Dakota and California. The "great cause" of unsexed women, appears to be making a sort of crab-like progress.

THE MEXICAN EXPOSITION.

Mexico has evidently entered upon her international exposition project in earnest, and with the determination to make it a success. A plot of some 600 acres of land has been set aside for the site, which is close to the City of Mexico. About 200 to 300 acres are to be devoted to exhibits foreign to Mexico. Every facility in the way of cheap (and in some cases free) transportation is to be afforded to foreign exhibitors. An especially cordial invitation has been extended to the United States; and to the several states and territories of the Union, to make as fine exhibits as possible. It is promised that the Mexican exhibit will be second only to the world's fair at Chicago, and there are good reasons to believe that the promise will be kept. It will open April 2, 1896.

A GARDEN SEED SCANDAL.

It is well known that the Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, is no admirer of the system of distributing garden seeds at public expense, to the constituents of Congressmen. He has discovered that some of them have been selling the seeds provided them by the Government for distribution among their constituents. He says he has suspected this for a long time, but that he set on foot an investigation which convinced him that it was true.

If Congress considers the matter sufficiently serious to order an investigation, the information will no doubt be forthcoming. In the progress of the investigation, it is likely that additional evidence will be discovered. If the names of the offenders are to be made public, which seems only right, it ought to be at the end of a thorough investigation.

It is very desirable that all commercial nations should have the same standards for reasons which we will not now attempt to enumerate. We are not without a hope that the depressed condition of the producers of wealth in all gold countries would induce Governments to hear and heed the cry of distress. The most effective method of securing an international monetary standard is for the United States to reduce and maintain the coinage of both gold and silver at the old ratio of 16 to 1. This Government cannot be just to creditors and debtors make any change in the relative coinage value of the metals. With or without a conference American statesmen should stand firm and unwavering and success is certain.

A WOMAN and two men who posed in a New York theatre in a covering of bronze paint, have been arrested for outraging public decency. In spite of their plea that the exhibition was purely artistic—or as the young woman expressed it, "art from the ground up"—the wonder is that the police have delayed action so long. They are solely meant to gratify a taste for indecency, and are vicious and demoralizing in every respect. More harm has been done the stage by these prurient exhibitions during the past year than can be counteracted by a generation of the conscientious work of actors like Jefferson and Booth.

Should there be war between England and France it would be over the result of their desires for foreign aggrandisement, just as war between almost any modern European powers would be. Let the United States study this lesson, mind its own business, be satisfied with its own vast domain and avoid international complications by stretching out its already full hands for foreign territory.

It is not strange that several esteemed Republican contemporaries in the South are protesting against the emigration of the negroes to Liberia. If the Southern blacks should leave the country, the Republican party in the South would not be big enough to cast a shadow.—Courier-Journal.

THE Bimetallist League of England, at a meeting held a few days ago appropriated £100,000 for the propagation of the movement. Silver must again be recognized as a money by the world, and that too at no distant day. Even Free Trade England is rapidly coming to that view of the matter.

NAVAJO COUNTY.

Some Information Regarding the Twelfth Arizona County.

Navajo county is the western half of Apache county, the dividing line running to the extreme points of the county, is four miles east of Carrizo, on the Atlantic & Pacific, a station sixteen miles east of Holbrook. The new county includes Holbrook and Winslow on the railroad, and Woodruff, Snow Flake, Taylor, Show Low, and part of Fort Apache, in fact all on the road to the fort, while on the east are the present county seat, St. Johns, Springerville, Pinedale, Concho, Navajo Springs, etc.

The old county had 1,370 votes registered. The poll of votes last fall shows 512 votes in that portion comprising Navajo, while 496 is credited to what is Apache county now. South of Holbrook the settlements are almost wholly Mormon. Snow Flake is credited with the best private buildings, Winslow second. Properties for taxation will be favorable to Navajo so far as town valuations go, while the old county (what is left of it) will get most from the railroad. On the eighth of April the new and old boards of supervisors will meet to adjust matters as to indebtedness and valuations.

Holbrook is named as the temporary county seat.

By the conditions of the bill a registration will be made at once and a vote taken late in June as to the county seat. The indebtedness of the old county was \$100,000 on county bonds, \$44,000 in territorial bonds. County tax, 3 1/2 cents.

The following are the officers appointed for the new county of Navajo: Sheriff C. P. Owens; county recorder, F. W. Nelson; treasurer, E. A. Sawyer; district attorney, Judge Perrill; probate judge, F. M. Zuck; surveyor, Allen Frost; supervisors, John T. Bowman, J. H. Willis, William Morgan.—Flagstaff Democrat.

THE COOK'S CORNER.

MAHOGANY CAKE.—This very nice tea-cake is made of one quart of milk, three pints of flour and four eggs. Beat the yolks and whites of the eggs separately; add the yolks to the milk, stir in the flour, season with a pinch of salt, beat well, stir in the whites, put into hot greased pans and bake.

RICE GRIDDLE CAKES.—Boil rice until soft (or use any that may have been left from the day before), and when cool thin with water or milk to the consistency of buckwheat cakes; add a pinch of salt and a handful of flour, and bake on a griddle as one would cook butter cakes. They will bake quicker if a well-beaten egg is added to the mixture.

SQUASH GRIDDLE CAKES.—One egg, one pint of milk, one and one-half cups of squash, one-half cup of flour, one-half cup of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one pinch of salt, flour enough to make a batter. Bake on a griddle. Fresh honey or new maple sirup will form a delicious accompaniment to these tea and breakfast cakes.

SOFT CAKE.—One pint of milk, three eggs, flour enough for a stiff batter. Beat the eggs, add the milk, stir in the flour, beating well, season with a pinch of salt and bake in inch-deep circular pans, like those used for "Washington pie." When done split across, butter and turn the top down. Put two cakes together in this way, making four pieces, and in serving cut as one would "Washington pie."—Ladies' Home Journal.

ODDITIES AND NOVELTIES.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., councils have passed an ordinance which prohibits physicians from charging more than \$1 a visit. It was passed at the solicitation of the leading physicians of the city.

In the cemetery at Barnstable, Mass., is the following inscription: "Here lyeth interred ye body of Mrs. Hope Chipman, ye wife of Elder John Chipman, aged forty-five years, who changed this life for a better ye 8 of January, 1683."

Mrs. ANNIE CUBLEY, of Brooklyn, has brought suit in the supreme court against the Brooklyn City Railroad company for \$5,000 damages for the loss of her pet bulldog, Peter, which was run over and killed by a cross-town trolley car.

While several convicts were doing some painting at the prison in Laporte, Ind., they took sly nips at a jug containing wood alcohol. All were made deathly sick, and one has become totally blind, the stuff having destroyed his optic nerves.

A LADY in South Kensington has found a new use for dogs. One muddy day lately she was seen in the street with a parcel in one hand, an umbrella in the other, and an Irish terrier holding the trail of her dress in his teeth. He never let the dress touch the ground.

SCIENTIFIC FACTS.

BOTTOM-FEEDING fish creep into crevices in rocks on the bottom and under shelving rocks, and they hide in marine plants as birds seek thickets on the land.

A MAN in Bremen has invented a kind of "oil bombs" for calming the waves, which can be fired a short distance. There are small holes in them, allowing the oil to run out in about an hour.

REPORTS of the favorable results of the anti-toxine treatment continue to come in; in Trieste the death rate in cases of diphtheria has fallen from fifty to eighteen per cent.; in Bukowina from sixty-three to sixteen per cent.

SIRIUS, the dog star, the brightest star in the heavens, moves through space at a velocity of thirty-three miles a second. Its distance from the earth exceeds about a million times the distance of the sun.

CAMILLE FLAMMARION and three other astronomers will make a model of the moon for the Paris exposition of 1900. It is said that the model will be so large that "balloon journeys will be made around it."

Citizens Co-operate for Self Protection.

SAFFORD, Graham Co.,

April 10, 1895.

EDITOR GUARDIAN:—Permit me again to occupy a small amount of space in your valuable paper to speak upon a subject of importance to the people of this valley. A few weeks ago some of the enterprising citizens of this vicinity conceived the idea of forming a co-operative company for the purpose of erecting a flour mill, to be owned and operated by the people, for the purpose of grinding the people's grain. When this idea was first made public it met with some opposition. The question was asked, what necessity have we for more mills, have we not mills enough to grind all the grain crop of the valley before another harvest will come around? I would say, yes, we have, and that would be sufficient, if other conditions desired, were equal to that. But, while those other conditions are yet absent, there exists an actual necessity for another flour mill. Now let us look into this subject, and see if this necessity does exist. I can call to mind mill owners in the Territory of Utah, who have run their mills on custom grain; whose regular toll was one tenth of all grain that they ground, and out of this tenth they paid their millers fair, living wages and made a liberal profit on their investment, when grain was no higher than it is in this valley at the present prices. What does the farmer have to pay for grinding his grain here in Arizona? In Graham county the farmer takes a load of grain to the mill, it is put on the scales weighed, then sampled or doctored, on an average of about 5 per cent. is deducted for waste, then he pays 35 cents per hundred pounds to have it ground. The mill owner will then give him 60 pounds of good flour (where the mill is able to make good flour) and 40 pounds of bran and shorts; these amounts return the one hundred pounds back to the grain owner, less the dockage. Take notice now, the farmer has paid 35 cents for grinding that hundred pounds of wheat. His grain has been doctored enough to make it clean and pure and fit for the rollers. The grain is ground, 6-10 in flour, 4-10 in bran and shorts are given to the grain owner. Is this all he should get? It may be in weight but not in value. Seventy pounds of good flour for each hundred pounds of good wheat is a fair average to count upon and this should be of the best quality of flour. If a lower grade of flour is put in it should then be more than 70 pounds. But we only get 60 pounds, then the mill owner keeps 10 pounds of our best flour and pays us in bran and shorts. What is the difference between flour and bran? Flour is worth from 2 1/2 to 3 cents and bran is worth 3 1/2 to 1 cent per pound, thus making a difference of a little over 1 3/4 cts. on every pound, or on every ten pounds of flour a difference of from 17 to 20 cents in favor of the mill owner, add this to the 35 cents paid for grinding the hundred pounds of wheat, and the little advantage of the dockage that may come to the mill owner, and you will find the grain owner has paid a little over 50 cents for grinding his hundred pounds of wheat.

These calculations may be disputed by some parties as being incorrect, but in this regard I wish to say that I am not speaking from hearsay, for I have been connected with the flour mill business for 25 years past, and know about what proportion of flour can be made from wheat, both in Arizona and Utah, and I can base these calculations on the judgement of old mill manufacturers of the east.

There is also another way for the farmer to pay for the grinding of his grain by allowing the mill owner to take 20 pounds of wheat out of each 100 pounds, thereby 20 pounds is paying for the grinding of 80 pounds, this is more expensive than it would be to pay 35 cts for the 20 pounds of wheat. The present rate of grinding would bring the grain owner 12 pounds of flour and 8 pounds of bran and shorts; this would count in value from 36 to 44 cents, and outside of this he would be losing at the same ratio by not getting the full amount of flour from his 80 pounds of wheat. In either way the farmer is paying an enormous price for the grinding of his grain.

After understanding things in this light, will any man who produces grain from the soil of the Gila Valley, say there is not a necessity for another mill, to be owned and operated by the farmers and laboring classes. Therefore, we invite all who feel they are or have been oppressed, to cast in their humble mite and take stock in the institution that aims at their welfare. Very respectfully,

A PERKINS.

Once in awhile some alleged writer of the Arizona press who has graduated from a section crew and writes English with a crowbar contemptuously refers to the "tenderfoot press" of the territory. If there were a few more enterprising tenderfoots on the newspapers of Arizona, their subscribers would welcome the change. Western editors as a class can learn many valuable lessons in journalism from their eastern cotemporaries.—Concho Sun.

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